



**SUEZ RHODE ISLAND
WATER-SUPPLY SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLAN
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Executive Summary for the SUEZ Rhode Island (SUEZ, fka United Water Rhode Island) Water Supply System Management Plan (Plan) has been developed in compliance with the regulatory and guidance documents pertaining to water supply planning, of the State of Rhode Island. The Rules and Procedures for Water Supply System Management Planning, dated October 2002, were promulgated pursuant to the requirements and provisions of Rhode Island (RI) General Laws Title 46 Waters & Navigation Chapter 46-15.3 Public Drinking Water Supply System Protection.

This Plan maintains consistency with the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan of the Town of South Kingstown, July 1992, as amended May 2005 and 2014, and the Comprehensive Plan of the Town of Narragansett – Baseline Report Draft 2B, dated February 25, 2016. Additional plans that have been incorporated into the update include the following:

- Water Resources Board (WRB) 2012 Strategic Plan
- State Guide Plan Element 721, Report 115, Rhode Island Water 2030
- Rhode Island State Land Use Policies and Plan – Land Use 2025
- United Water (SUEZ) Rhode Island Demand Management Strategy, prepared by Pare Corporation December 2012.

Common goals expressed in these plans such as water source protection and control of land development, have been reviewed as part of the development of this Plan and the goal of this Plan is to comply with the provisions of the Water Supply Planning Regulations referenced previously, by developing a comprehensive water-supply management plan for the SUEZ Rhode Island water-supply system. The report is also intended to achieve effective and efficient conservation, development, utilization, and protection of the water-system's resources. These objectives should be achieved in ways that satisfy the present and future needs of the SUEZ Rhode Island customer base.

The goals of the South Kingstown Comprehensive Plan and the Narragansett Comprehensive Plan are to maintain the high quality of residential life within the subject service area, while controlling the future rate of growth. These goals are recognized herein and their contents are referenced in the development of future water demand projections. Additionally, the region has opportunities for economic development through areas in and around the special planning districts of both communities, as well as within other industrial and commercial zoned portions of the water supply service area.

2.0 BACKGROUND

SUEZ is a utility located in Washington County, Rhode Island. SUEZ owns and operates a public water-supply and distribution system in a non-exclusive territory, serving portions of the Towns of South Kingstown, Narragansett, and the Village of Point Judith. Neighboring water purveyors located in the area include the Town of South Kingstown Utilities Department, the Town of Narragansett Water Division, the Town of North Kingstown Water Department, the Kingston Fire District, and the University of Rhode Island Utility system. SUEZ was incorporated in 1887 by George Alexander, Benjamin C. Mudge, George T. Lamphear, and Benjamin R. Curtis, with the intent of furnishing water to the Town of South Kingstown and neighboring communities.

SUEZ is organized as a Corporation under the Laws of the State of Rhode Island. SUEZ is a 100% subsidiary of the SUEZ Resources, Paramus, NJ, which is a wholly own subsidiary of SUEZ, Paris, France. The CEO of SUEZ is Jean-Louis Chaussade.

3.0 GENERAL SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The SUEZ water system consists of the following components:

- Two well fields (seven well total);
- Treatment facilities (at each well field);
- Six pump stations (one at each well field and four in the distribution system (two of the distribution system pump stations are out of service));
- Five storage facilities;
- Transmission system; and
- Seven system interconnections.

The system relies on all components functioning in concert. The two well fields produce finished water by utilizing pumps and treatment facilities. The well fields have storage capacity in the form of clear wells. The finished water is then pumped through the pump stations into the transmission system. The transmission system functions to distribute water to customers and to provide or draw water from the storage facilities in the transmission system. The three storage tanks in the transmission system serve to even out periods of low and high demand. If the aggregate customer demand exceeds the total finished water produced from the well fields, the tanks will provide the additional finished water to meet demand.

3.1 Water-Supply Sources

The singular source of raw water supply for SUEZ water system is groundwater. Two well fields accommodate 100% of the service area demand. An emergency source of water is from interconnections with adjacent water systems. After treatment at the well fields, water is supplied either directly into the distribution system for consumption, or serves to augment storage volumes within the storage facilities.

Overall, the operation and productive capabilities of the system to meet the needs of the water service community have been efficient and capable, with the ability to supply potable water of good to superior quality to the service population being readily maintained.

3.2 Water Treatment Facilities

Lime is added to provide for the adjustment of pH values for corrosion control, which in effect, raises the pH from an initial value of approximately 5.8 to approximately 7.6. Sodium hypochlorite is also injected into the water at both locations to provide for disinfection in such a manner as to maintain a 0.5 mg/1 free chlorine residual. In addition, zinc orthophosphate is also added to the water for corrosion control and raw water is passed through an aerator for the removal of carbon dioxide. Full emergency power is available through an emergency generator at each well field.

3.3 Storage Facilities

The SUEZ water system includes five storage facilities. The clear wells at the well fields function as storage facilities and there are three remaining storage facilities located

throughout the service area. All storage facilities are constructed of steel, with the distribution facilities of standpipe configuration, with the exception of one tank, and the clear wells of reservoir types. The status of all three-distribution storage facilities are continuously transmitted via telemetry to the control system which responds to changes in storage levels. The controls are set up in the form of a matrix which allows selection of the water level in any of the three distribution storage tanks to operate the booster pumps at either or both of the well fields. This remote transmission allows a continuous charting and digital display of facility water levels at the control location or can also be monitored via computer phone modem to the SUEZ office for management over view as well as for the Chief Plant Operator to monitor from his home or vehicle.

3.4 Pumping Stations

The SUEZ water-supply system includes six booster pumping stations, one at each well field and four in the within the service area. The booster stations provide the means by which water from the well fields can be supplied to the system. Operation of the pump stations is automatically controlled by the water level in any of the three distribution storage facilities.

3.5 Raw Water and Finished Water Transmission Facilities

The system's water transmission mains convey potable water between the well pumping stations, booster pumping stations, the water-supply service area, and the system storage facilities. The system employs a well dispersed and generally strong grid layout in an effort to provide and maintain satisfactory reliability and redundancy. The entire distribution system is fully interconnected. This allows the system to operate mostly as a single pressure zone. These components of the treatment and transmission facilities are routinely monitored, repaired and/or upgraded to maintain performance reliability.

SUEZ customer service representatives are also trained to be attentive and alert to possible leaks whenever in the vicinity of customer components (i.e., meter, curb stop, hydrant, valve). In addition, storage facilities, production records, and distribution system pressure are continuously monitored on a daily basis in an effort to detect unusual or abrupt changes in performance.

3.6 Distribution Facilities Including Low and High Service

The entire distribution system is fully interconnected, with the overflow elevations of the distribution system storage tanks being designed to assist with the control pressure in their zones.

3.7 Planned Extensions

There are presently no major planned extensions of the water distribution system.

3.8 Interconnections

SUEZ currently maintains a total of seven system interconnections with neighboring water utilities. Four of the interconnections are maintained with Narragansett and the remaining three with South Kingston.

3.9 Population Served and Projections

SUEZ supplies a significant portion of the Towns of Narragansett and South Kingstown, which includes a various array of structures (i.e. residential, commercial, industrial, governmental), that are serviced by SUEZ.

All undeveloped areas within the water service area are eligible to be served as the demand requires, and depending upon the circumstances involved, SUEZ or the property developer may extend existing water main lines and associated appurtenances necessary for the adequate supply of water into those areas. Extension of water distribution lines outside of the present service area is contingent upon formal approval of SUEZ, and is subject to the hydraulic feasibility of the current system to accommodate any such extensions. In either case, the new mains would become the property of SUEZ following satisfactory installation, testing and acceptance.

There continues to be a portion of the service area which depends primarily on private well systems. The majority of these private wells are associated with single family residences; however, some wells provide water to commercial and industrial facilities within the service area. These private well systems and their service population would also be eligible to be served by the SUEZ system; again, contingent upon formal approval of SUEZ.

Table 1 presents the current and projected services populations for the SUEZ water-supply system.

Table 1
Present and Projected Service Population

2015	2020	2035
19,021	19,617	20,923

3.10 Major Users

In addition to its two wholesale customers, SUEZ supplies water to three other large users with a demand greater than 3 million gallons per year (South County Hospital, URI School of Oceanography and Meadow Brook Apartments). These major users are involved in a range of operations from residential, governmental and health services. The water consumed by the South County Hospital is the most significant of all the major users.

3.11 Metering

3.11.1 Master Meters

All of the water pumped from the SUEZ groundwater supply system is metered at each well field. These master meters provide for 100% source metering and are provided with corresponding transmitters which allow a continuous charting and digital display of well field production, at both sites. These meters are checked and calibrated annually.

3.11.2 Distribution Meters

Every residential, commercial, industrial and government customer serviced by SUEZ’s water-supply distribution system is metered, thus providing 100% distribution metering. Wholesale meters are read daily and billed on a monthly or quarterly basis. Residential users are read quarterly on a three month cycle, and billed quarterly. The majority of commercial, industrial, and seasonal users are read on the same three month cycle and billed quarterly. The larger users are read and billed monthly.

Meter testing and calibration is provided by SUEZ on a request (from Owner) basis, in the event of meter failure, or when owner use dramatically changes. Additionally, random

meter testing is performed by SUEZ personnel as manpower requirements dictate. Small user meters (less than 2") are tested and calibrated on a twenty year cycle or whenever the meter register rolls over, whichever occurs first. This testing is performed by an outside contractor. Maintenance of these meters is generally not performed unless it can be accomplished efficiently. Normally, due to the fact that SUEZ does not maintain a meter repair shop, the meters are simply replaced. Larger meters (2" and above) are tested and calibrated every two years. Wholesale meters are checked and calibrated annually. This work is performed by an outside contractor through competitive bidding. Typically, the same company performs necessary repairs in a timely manner.

3.12 Legal Agreement

In addition to the implied legal obligations associated with the SUEZ corporate regulations defining the responsibility of SUEZ to furnish potable water to its customers, the company is also legally bound to provide water to its wholesale customers. The company maintains legal agreements with the Town of South Kingstown Utilities Department and the Town of Narragansett Water Division for the supply of water. While SUEZ is regulated as a public water supply, no additional specific legal obligations or contract agreements exist regulating the SUEZ's provision of water.

3.13 Unaccounted-For Water

Unaccounted for water use consists of the difference in the sum of the volume of water metered at the point of supply and that recorded at all points of sale. This unaccounted for water typically consists of water consumed for both authorized and unauthorized uses. Authorized uses include water main/storm drain flushing, sewer/street cleaning, landscaping in public areas, construction sites, etc. It also includes water which is metered but not billed, and therefore is not reflected in the recorded volumes of water sold. Unauthorized uses typically include system leaks, malfunctioning meters, meter pit bypasses, water theft, other unmetered public use, etc. SUEZ's estimated percentage (%) of system unaccounted-for water has stabilized over the past three years, and is currently 4.0%, well in line with the desired State goal of 15%.

It should be noted, that SUEZ has several programs in existence which endeavor to promote the maximum efficiency of its water use and curtail even further the degree of unaccounted-for water.

3.14 Demand Management

3.14.1 General

Demand Management consists of those conservation measures which achieve long-term water savings by providing incentives and technical assistance to consumers as a means of improving efficiency of water use and reducing waste. Such water conservation measures, whereby suppliers and/or local water utilities and government work to influence water consumption, is the most fundamental approach to water conservation, since the ability to conserve water lies primarily with the water user. Consequently, the success of these measures is highly dependent upon consumer participation and cooperation.

The demand management program proposed herein will therefore focus predominantly on those measures and approaches which achieve permanent long-term water savings without requiring major user habit changes. The five (5) basic demand management techniques are as follows:

- Installation of water conserving, low-flow plumbing devices (retrofit) and revision of plumbing code regulations.
- Promotion of water recycling and efficient use and reuse; provision of technical assistance to industrial, commercial and governmental users.
- Public education on water conservation and water supply issues.
- Appropriate use of fees, rates and charges.
- Water use regulations and restrictions.

The most effective measures are those that achieve long-term water savings without great expense, effort or inconvenience to water users (e.g. installation of water-saving devices and technologies, manufacturing process changes, or pressure reduction). In comparison, the effectiveness of water use restrictions and other methods that require intensive participation or habit changes are likely to diminish over time.

3.14.2 Goals

The demand management goals of SUEZ are divided into short-term and long-term goals, as follows:

Short-Term Goals

1. Minimize peak demand use requirements
2. Implement system-wide residential retrofit program

Long-Term Goals

1. Minimize average demand use requirements
2. Provide water-use audit services to all major users

One hundred percent (100%) of the water delivered to the SUEZ water system customers is metered.

3.15 Supply Management

The SUEZ system's historic water production volumes for the past five years (2010 - 2015) are presented below.

Table 2

**Summary of Historic Water Production
(million gallons)**

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1,128.9	1,079.9	1,130.9	1,044.5	1,013.9	1,035.3

3.16 Available Water

It is the overall objective of SUEZ to ensure the availability of an adequate supply of potable water to meet the existing and future needs of its customers. This section will focus on presenting the quantities of potable water available to the water supply system at present, and at the projected 5- and 20-year planning periods.

3.16.1 Aquifer Yield

Currently available yearly production data from SUEZ indicates that to date, the peak demand year for its well fields that tap Mink Brook Aquifer (MBA) in the Mink Brook watershed occurred in 2012. Approximately 1,131 million gallons were pumped that year from the MBA (i.e., an average of 3.10 mgd). Given the historical ability of the SUEZ wells and MBA to sustain pumpage at about 3 mgd, and the current land-use and recharge characteristics of the hydraulically connected Chipuxet River watershed and associated glacial outwash deposits, the current and projected SUEZ demands are considered to be sustainable by the local ground-water resources.

Although the ability to calculate an exact aquifer yield value for the MBA and associated lower portion of the Chipuxet River watershed is limited due to the currently available site-specific hydrogeologic data, references indicate that at the 50th percentile, the estimated gross yield of the Chipuxet River watershed (from baseflow calculations) during the typical annual lowest-flow condition month of September is approximately 15.90 mgd. As previously discussed, available historic pumpage data for the SUEZ Wells during the peak demand summer months (including September) indicate that some portion of the 15.90 mgd annual low-flow yield in the Chipuxet River basin is available as recharge (either as direct inflow or as replenishable storage) to the MBA and is expected to continue to be available in order to meet the projected future average daily demand.

3.17 Safe Yield

The capacity of the well or well field is evaluated to determine if adequate supply is available. In conformance with the Division guidelines, 90% of the well/well field capacity can be utilized towards determination of the system's available water.

3.18 Anticipated Future Demands

3.18.1 Future Demand Analysis

It should be noted that the development of future projections assumed reasonable estimates for unaccounted-for water and would therefore, reflect the total amount of water supply needed (i.e. total pumping supply) to meet overall system demands. It is anticipated

that the present levels of available water will be more than sufficient to accommodate the expected growth in the system average and maximum day demands.

When developing these scenarios, no consideration was made for anticipated "water savings" other than reduction in the level of non-account water, therefore, allowing the demands to be evaluated on a worst case scenario. It is anticipated that a future water conservation target in the region of 10% will only help to further ensure an efficient and adequate supply of source water throughout the 5- and 20-year planning horizons. A more detailed explanation of the future demand is provided below and in Table 4.

3.18.2 Growth in Demand

The intent of this section is to project the future water demands expected of the SUEZ water-supply system for the 5- and 20-year planning periods. To best project future water use, several factors must be considered and evaluated for both the Town of South Kingstown and Town of Narragansett portions of the service area; some of which include changes in population density, industrial and commercial water use and development, wholesale of water to adjacent systems, seasonal influx, economic development, changes in the service area, land use, water quality, water use rates, and conservation measures.

In an effort to quantify the likely growth expected in SUEZ demands during the planning horizons of this plan, the Narragansett and South Kingstown Community Comprehensive Plans, completed in recent years, were reviewed. These documents focus primarily on current and future trends in each Town, and allow a determination of the availability of opportunities for population and economic growth in both Towns. The potential impact that these opportunities will likely have on future growth of both wholesale users, as well as within SUEZ's own service area, have been analyzed.

3.18.3 Narragansett

The Town of Narragansett Comprehensive Plan – Baseline Report Draft 2B, dated February 25, 2016, presents a preliminary build out projection that was used to estimate the current growth. The year 2010 US Census stated the population of 15,868 represents a decrease in population from the 2000 census of 16,361. Population projections prepared by the Rhode Island

Division of Planning (RIDP) were developed for the 5-year (2020) and 20-year (2035) planning periods. The RIDP estimates that the town population in 2020 and 2035 will be 15,988 and 16,411. This would amount to an approximate population increase of approximately 3 percent between 2010 and 2035. The impact to demand should be minimal over the short term as a result of this increase.

The majority of future growth in the Town is expected to consist of residential development which continues to be the Town's dominant land use. Economic development in the Town is not expected to increase significantly during the next 5- to 20-year periods due to limited availability of developable industrial land.

An analysis of current and future Town land use mapping indicates that much of the area served by the SUEZ distribution system in the Town is located in Low density, Moderate-Low density and High density developed areas, with small commercial and minimal industrial regions. The impact of expected growth in the SUEZ service area within the Town of Narragansett will largely result from expansion to its residential consumer base, with minimal growth expected in commercial and industrial sectors. The Narragansett Comprehensive Plan also indicates that an additional 1,009 year-round homes could be built on exiting vacant or underutilized lots. When or if these homes will be constructed is uncertain. It is assumed that it will take 20 years for the Town to be fully built out, within the time frame of the Comprehensive Plan.

3.18.4 South Kingstown

A review of the South Kingstown Comprehensive Community Plan (Updated 2014) was completed to develop a basis for understanding current and anticipated land use practices in the Town. The plan indicates that 74% of all Town land are zoned residential and less than 1% is zoned commercial.

The plan indicated that population in the Town increased significantly between 1970 and 1990, with a 20.7% increase in each decade. Between 1990 and 2000, the population increased by 13.4% and between 2000 to 2010, the population increased by 10%.

The year 2010 US Census stated the population as 30,369. The Rhode Island Statewide Planning Program prepared population projection estimates for the 5-year (2020) and 20-year (2035) planning periods. The RIDP estimates that the population in 2020 and 2035 will be

32,756 and 36,734. This would amount to an approximate population increase of 9 percent between 2010 and 2020 and an approximate population increase of 9 percent between 2020 and 2035. This estimate is consistent with the slowing population growth trend over the last few decades. Similar to Narragansett, this gradual slow growth will be considered in the short term demand projections but will become more significant for the 20-year planning period.

Commercial growth in the Town was noted as growing at a rate of 1.05% during the 1990's. Given the limited availability of commercial space, special development districts have been established along Route 1, Main St., and Highway commercial areas in an effort to revitalize existing commercial space.

Industrial development in the Town has been very slow between 1990 and 2000 which is largely consistent with the trend in the State of Rhode Island and in the Northeast region. The plan concluded that the potential for future industrial growth in the Town will be a challenge in the decades to come.

A review of the Town land use mapping and comparison to the existing water supply service area indicates that the greatest impact on future growth of the SUEZ system will likely result from increased development of residential land within and adjacent to the current SUEZ service area.

SWRI Service Area

The impact that the development in both Towns has had on the growth of SUEZ's own service area can be evaluated by considering the increase in the system's number of services over the past 10 years. The annual number of services added to the system has been relatively constant and can be categorized as slow steady growth which is consistent with the previous decade as well. The average number of new system-wide services added annually over the past 10 years is 44.8. This *services growth rate* compares favorably with the preceding development growth rates discussed for both Towns. In light of that, it appears that the rate of growth of both wholesale user service areas closely correlates with that of SUEZ's own service area. It is, therefore, proposed that the ten year historic rate of growth in SUEZ system's production volumes be utilized as the methodology to predict the estimated future demands of the SUEZ system.

As the above discussion suggests, quantifying the effects of increased development on future water use demands on the SUEZ water-supply system is a complicated task due to the multitude of variables involved. Given the desirability of both the Town of South Kingstown and Narragansett as residential communities along with the availability of developable residential properties in both Towns, it is expected that the existing rate of growth in production volumes will likely continue for a number of years. It is expected that the major component of this growth will result from residential expansion, with minimal industrial, and small commercial growth expected.

The expected system demand for the 5- and 20- year planning periods and the current and future average and maximum day demands are presented in below.

Table 3

**Summary of Projected Water Demand
(Million Gallons)**

2015	2020	2035
1,035.3	1,150	1,247

Table 4

**Summary of Current and Projected Demand
(mgd)**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	5-year	20-year
ADD	2.75	2.77	2.85	2.86	2.77	2.70	2.72	3.15	3.42
MDD	5.23	6.55	5.60	5.90	5.90	5.12	5.33	6.47	7.02

3.19 Capital Improvement

SUEZ continues to employ an aggressive pro-active Capital Improvement Program of water main replacement/rehabilitation which has been in effect for several years, with the intent of replacing existing low capacity mains and water meters, upgrading system storage facilities, and improving overall system reliability.

3.20 Rate Structure

The current rate structure provides a separate rate structure for assessing charges to residential users, commercial, industrial and municipal users, among others. The rate structure for each consists of a combination of a *Customer Service Charge* (Flat Rate) plus a *Volume Charge* (Block Rate). The *Customer Service Charge* is applied based on the size of the customer's meter, with the *Volume Charge* computed based on the actual volume of metered consumption.

In the case of residential use the Volume Charge is computed on an inclining block rate structure, with the user paying more per unit of water as consumption enters a higher block. This type of rate structure encourages the conservation of water by rewarding the user who minimizes use. The same incentive is not provided to commercial, industrial or municipal users however, who are assessed at a fixed rate structure.

3.21 Financial Management

SUEZ is a privately-held water utility, operating under the laws and regulations of the State of Rhode Island, and subject to regulation by the Rhode Island Public Utility Commission and SUEZ utilizes an accrual system for recording its financial transactions, and all books of record are kept in compliance with generally accepted accounting principles. It is the intent of SUEZ that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing the services to its users on a continuing basis be financed or recovered fully through user charges.

SUEZ strives to meet the following objectives:

- a) to provide its customers with potable water of high quality and sufficient quantity to meet all of their needs, while simultaneously providing excellent customer service, all at a reasonable cost.
- b) to provide our employees with challenging opportunities in the water industry, with fair and reasonable compensation.
- c) to provide our stockholders a reasonable return on their investment.

All general operations of SUEZ are financed from water revenues in the form of user fees. Capital improvements to the water system are initially financed internally by generated

funds of SUEZ. Where sufficient funds are not available internally, a contribution to the equity of SUEZ is made by parent company.

3.22 Emergency Management

SUEZ has an approved Emergency Management Plan. The plans established the responsibility and authority within SUEZ for responding to potential emergencies and outlines specific tasks for addressing such emergencies.

3.23 Water-Supply Source Protection

SUEZ has prepared a Water Quality Protection Plan that includes the necessary components of the Rhode Island Wellhead Protection Program (WHPP). SUEZ has ongoing strategies to ensure the continued protection of SUEZ's water-supply sources. A primary goal of these strategies is to provide for the protection of raw water supplies in those areas subject to the influence of the groundwater wells. This protection is accomplished fundamentally by owning and controlling sufficient land area around each of these wells to preclude as much as possible the threat of raw water contamination. SUEZ's two well fields are both located on over 30 acre parcels of land owned by SUEZ. In addition, SUEZ has purchased 47 acres of land in the vicinity of one the well fields. Ownership of the property has been transferred to a land trust with SUEZ dictating permissible uses. A second parcel of 30 acres of land in the same vicinity has also been purchased and turned over to the land trust.

The RIDEM has delineated WHPA for all public wells in Rhode Island. The WHPA overlies the MBA and encompasses 100% of SUEZ's water. There have been no changes to factors affecting water quality in the SUEZ watershed since the 2003 Source Water Assessment.

3.24 General Policies

The Plan is intended to be consistent with the goals and policies of the Town of South Kingstown and Narragansett Comprehensive Plans, as they pertain to water supply and management. Conversely SUEZ's Engineering and Water Operations personnel shall promote consistency between the contents of this Plan and the policies of these documents. For example, the cooperative efforts required with respect to source protection were noted earlier

in this plan, and such joint efforts should progress as appropriate. Also, at present, prior to any type of water main extension or new development being serviced, local planning board approval must be issued.

Future land uses, zoning requirements, growth projections and other areas of mutual interest, with regard to service area expansion, shall be consistent with the ability of the water supply system to accommodate the expected potable water requirements of the system.

In addition, SUEZ shall continue to pursue the accommodation of the current and future needs of its water supply system through the coordination of its efforts with those of its neighboring water supply utilities. SUEZ has relationships with the South Kingstown Utilities Department, the Town of Narragansett Water Division, and the North Kingstown Water Department. In the case of an emergency, joint efforts will be employed to allow each utility to help one another. Future endeavors shall include efforts in regard to regional cooperation with respect to aquifer protection with adjacent towns, and state and federal agencies, system interconnections, service area expansion, capabilities to assist in the response to water supply emergencies, the potential for regionalization, etc.

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